

GAMBLING-HOUSES OF NEW YORK.

Notwithstanding the law being against gambling, it prevails to a very great extent in New York. There is scarcely a street without a gambling-house—all private, of course, but well known to those who indulge in that excitement. The game played is generally "faro," and the stakes vary according to the class of house in which the game is played.

In some of the lowest gambling-houses the stake is as low as five cents, and limited to a dollar. In the player cannot stake more than a dollar at a time, and not less than five cents. These latter houses are frequented by the very poorest workmen, discharged soldiers, broken-down gamblers, and street boys. I think of all the street boys in the world, the New York are most precocious. I have seen a shoeblack, about three feet high, walk up to the table, or "bank," as it is generally called, and stake his money (five cents) with the air of a young spendthrift to whom "money is no object."

The most aristocratic—if I may use such a word when speaking of a republican people—faro bank, or gambling-house, is John Morrissey's, in Union Square, close by the headquarters of the Fomians who believed in Head Centre O'Mahony. I have often sat in the windows of this gambling-house, and listened to the wild harangues of the Fenian Senators and Centres, etc., next door, and watched the upturned faces of the Celtic dupes who, with mouths and ears wide open, swallowed everything they heard, and subscribed their hard-earned dollars to support in luxury and extravagance, the unprincipled adventurer who, under the name of a patriot, preyed upon their ignorance and credulity. John Morrissey was originally a prize-fighter, and lived by teaching the young Americans the noble art of self-defense, as he was not one of the leading men in his profession, and seldom ventured on a public fight. He afterwards set up a "bar," or public house, and over this he established a small "faro-bank," which he enlarged and improved by degrees until it became well known, and was very much frequented by the gamblers of New York. He succeeded so well at this business that he was able last year to go to Saratoga, and when all the country was flocking to that fashionable summer resort, he, being taken the largest house there, opened an immense hotel, ball-rooms, and gambling-rooms, and it is said he cleared a profit of two millions of dollars during the season. He is now mentioned as one of those who pay the most income tax. His gambling-house in Union Square is magnificently furnished; at all hours of the day or night tables are laid out with every description of refreshment, which any frequenter may partake of. The wines are very good. Almost every game of chance is played, and the stakes are very high and unlimited. The frequenters of the house are the wealthy and wild young men of New York, and, occasionally, a Southern-looking man who, perhaps, has saved some of his property, and the everlasting professional gambler.

It is very easy to distinguish the professional from the ordinary gambler. The latter has a nervous expression about the mouth, and an intense gaze upon the cards, and altogether a very serious, anxious appearance; while the professional plays in a very quiet manner, and seems to care but little how the game goes, and his desire to appear as if the game was new to him is almost certain to expose him.

Previous to the struggle for independence in the South, there were many hundreds of gamblers scattered about through the Southern towns, and the Mississippi steamboats used to abound with them. In the South a gambler was regarded as outside the pale of society, and classed with the slave-trader, who was looked upon with loathing by the very same men who traded with him; such was the inconsistency of the public opinion. When the war broke out, and there were no longer any passenger steamboats on the Mississippi, the gambler's "occupation was gone" in the sunny South; patriotism he knew not of, and fearing conscription, he made his way to the less hospitable and more frugal North. The large cities were, of course, their principal meeting places: New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were filled with them. The great inflation of the currency, the chronic state of excitement brought on by the war, and the large bonuses issued to recruits, made those cities good fields for gambling operations. The American gambler differs from his European brethren in many respects; he is very frequently, in education, appearance, and manner, a gentleman; and if his private history were known, it would be found that he was of good birth, and was at one time possessed of considerable fortune, but having lost all at the gaming-table, he gradually came down to the level of those who proved his ruin, and having no profession nor means of livelihood left to him, he adopted their mode of life.

On one occasion I met a brother of a Southern General (very famous in the late war, and one of the wealthiest men) who at one time was one of the richest planters in the State of Louisiana, and now acting as an agent for a set of gamblers to decoy young men of means from the several hotels in New York to their gaming-house. After losing everything he had he became a croupier in a gambling-house in New Orleans, and afterwards plied his trade on the Mississippi for some years; then went into Mexico, and finally went to New York, where he opened a house on his own account. During the war he speculated in "greenbacks," and lost all his ill-gotten gains, and had to descend to his present position.

There is nothing very interesting in this house of John Morrissey's; the same flocks of well-dressed and fashionable-looking men of all ages pass in and out all through the day and night; and tens of thousands of dollars are lost and won; the "click" of the markers never ceases; all speak in a low tone—everything has a serious, quiet appearance. The dealers seem to know everyone, and nod familiarly to all who approach their tables. John Morrissey is occasionally to be seen walking through the rooms, apparently a disinterested spectator. He is a short, thick-set man, of about forty years, dark complexion, and wears a low, round, black, slovenly manner, and walks with a swagger. Now and then he approaches a table, makes a few bets, and is then lost in the crowd.

After the opera-house and theatres are closed, this gambling-house becomes very full. In fact, the best time to see it to advantage is about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. A little below the New York Hotel, and on the opposite side of Broadway, there is a gambling-house, not quite so "respectable" as the one I have been describing; here the stakes are not below a dollar, and not more than twenty-five dollars; the refreshments are good, and the rooms are not so well furnished. The men to be seen gaming in this house, differ but very little in appearance from those in Union Square, but there seems to be less discipline amongst them, and more noise and confusion. It is a rare thing to see an intoxicated man in a gambling-house, the doorkeepers are very particular as to whom they admit, and any disturbance which might call for the interference of the police would be ruinous to their business.

The police are undoubtedly aware of everything going on in these houses, and do not interfere so long as everything goes on quietly. Now and then a clerk spends his employer's money, and it is discovered where he lost it, then a raid is made by the police in force, the tables and all the gaming paraphernalia are carried off, and the proprietors heavily fined.

I witnessed a case of this: a young man, in the employment of a commission merchant, appropriated a large sum of his employer's money, and lost it at "faro." He was arrested, and confessed what he had done with it. The police at once proceeded to the house where the faro bank was kept, and the scene, when it was known that the police were below, beggars description. The tables were upset, and marks were lying about. Men, sprawling and scrambling on the floor, fought wild, and another for whatever they could seize; then the police entered and cleared the house, having arrested the owners of the bank. This was in one of the lowest gambling-houses, where "skin" games (cheating games) are practised.

In the gambling-house in Broadway, near the New York Hotel, I have often noticed a young man, apparently of some eighteen or twenty years of age, fashionably dressed, and of prepossessing appearance. On some days he would play very high, and seemed to have some remarkable luck, but he always played with the air of an old gamester, seeming careless as to whether he won or lost. One night he lost so heavily that he attracted the notice of all the players, every stake of his was swept away, and he still played on till his last dollar was lost; then he quietly walked out, whistling a popular Yankee air. He was there next day, minus his great coat, and watch and chain—he lost again, went out, and returned in his shirt sleeves, having pawned his coat, studs, and everything he could with decency direct himself of. He lost everything, and when I next saw him he was selling newspapers in front of the Post Office.

The man for gambling is a most singular one. He is known to a man to win a thousand dollars in a few hours, and yet he would not expend a dollar to get a dinner, but when he felt hungry, he went to a baker's shop and bought a loaf of bread, and that same night lost all his money at roulette.

There is another house on the corner of Centre and Grand streets, open during night and day. The stakes here are the same as in the one on Broadway, which I have just mentioned, and the people who play are very much the same—in fact, the same faces are constantly to be met with in all the gambling houses, from the highest to the lowest. When a gambler has lost a small capital, he will go to a small house, where small stakes are admissible. I saw a man win fifty or sixty dollars at this place, and then hand in his checks (markers) to be cashed. The dealer handed him the money, and said, "Now you go off, straight away to Union Square, and pay away all you have won from here to John Morrissey. That is the way with all of them, they never come here until they are dead broke, and have only a dirty dollar or so to risk." There was some truth in what he said, but notwithstanding he managed to keep the bank going on.

There is a great temptation to a man who has won a sum of money at a small gambling-house to go to a higher one, as he may try that at a single stake win as much as he could possibly win if he had a run of luck in a dozen stakes at the smaller bank.

The house in Grand street is painted a bright green, built of wood, and has a rather quiet bar down stairs. There does not seem to be very much done there in the gambling way, as half those who go in do not play. They stand around the tables, looking on, while not more than a few venture a stake on the game. In No. 102, in the Bowery, there is one of the lowest of the gaming-houses I have seen in the Empire City. The proprietor is an Irishman; he employs three men as dealers, and they relieve one another every four hours during the day and night. The stakes here are of the lowest, and the people to be seen here of the most rough to be found in the city.

In this place I met an old friend with whom I had served in the army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, in his Virginia campaign of 1865. He told me he had been in New York since the end of the war, and lived a very uncertain sort of life. Whatever money he could earn he spent at the gaming-table. Sometimes he had a run of luck, and whilst it lasted he dressed well, and stopped at the most expensive hotels. One night he would sleep at the Astor House; and perhaps the next night he would not be able to pay for his bed, and would stay all night in the parks. Strange to say, hundreds live in this way, which is vulgarly called "scratching" in New York. I always saw my friend driving an omnibus; and when I could speak to him, I found that he was still attending the banks with every cent he earned.

It is amusing to watch the proprietor of this place at the Bowery; he has a joke for every one he sees. "Hallo, old sport!" he cries; "come and try your luck—you look lucky this evening; and if you make a good run you may sport a gold watch and chain, and a velvet vest, like myself." Then to another, "Young clear-the-way, you look down at the month to-night! come along, and have a turn! and never mind your supper to-night."

In this way the days and nights are passed in those gambling-houses.—London Society.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The Italian Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail, CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 26, to Liverpool, and returning on Monday, November 3, to New York. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, November 6, to New York. CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, November 9, to New York. And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier 10, North River.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday. Payable on board. Passage in Currency. First Cabin, \$100. Steerage, \$50. To London, \$100. To Liverpool, \$100. To New York, \$100. Passage of the Wednesday Steamer—First Cabin, \$100. Steerage, \$50. Payable in U.S. Currency. Passengers en route to Havana, Santiago, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, in currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT BRITAIN LINE. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SEELYVILLE, SUSQUEHANNA, CHESTER, AND ANTONIO VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, AND LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. THE PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, AND LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. THE PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, AND LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

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